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EXAMINER	
DANIEL JR, WILLIE J	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2686	

DATE MAILED: 02/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/992,659	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 September 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *06 November 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 25 September 2004. **Claims 1-20** are now pending in the present application.

Response to Amendment

2. **Manner of making amendments in application** (see MPEP 37 CFR 1.121).

C. Amendments to the Claims

Each amendment document that includes a change to an existing claim, including the deletion of an existing claim, or submission of a new claim, must include a complete listing of all claims in the application. After each claim number, the status of the claim must be indicated in a parenthetical expression, and the text of each claim under examination as well as all withdrawn claims (each with markings if any, to show current changes) must be presented. The listing will serve to replace all prior versions of the claims in the application.

(A) The current status of all of the claims in the application, including any previously canceled or withdrawn claims, must be given. Status is indicated in a parenthetical expression following the claim number by one of the following: (original), (currently amended), (previously presented), (canceled), (withdrawn), (new), or (not entered). The text of all pending claims under examination and withdrawn claims must be submitted each time any claim is amended. Canceled and not entered claims must be listed by only the claim number and status, without presenting the text of the claims.

(B) All claims being currently amended must be presented with markings to indicate the changes that have been made relative to the immediate prior version. The changes in any

amended claim must be shown by strike-through (for deleted matter) or underlining (for added matter) with 2 exceptions: (1) for deletion of five or fewer consecutive characters, double brackets may be used (e.g., [[eroor]]); (2) if strike-through cannot be easily perceived (e.g., deletion of number "4" or certain punctuation marks), double brackets must be used (e.g., [[4]]). As an alternative to using double brackets, however, extra portions of text may be included before and after text being deleted, all in strike-through, followed by including and underlining the extra text with the desired change (e.g., **number 4 as** (strikethrough) number 14 as). An accompanying clean version is not required and should not be presented. Only claims of the status "currently amended" or "withdrawn" will include markings.

(C) The text of pending claims not being currently amended, including withdrawn claims, must be presented in clean version, i.e., without any markings. Any claim presented in clean version will constitute an assertion that it has not been changed relative to the immediate prior version except to omit markings that may have been present in the immediate prior version of the claims.

(D) A claim being canceled must be indicated as "canceled;" the text of the claim must not be presented. Providing an instruction to cancel is optional.

(E) Any claims added by amendment must be indicated as "new" and the text of the claim must not be underlined.

(F) All of the claims in each amendment paper must be presented in ascending numerical order. Consecutive canceled or not entered claims may be aggregated into one statement

(e.g., Claims 1 – 5 (canceled)). A canceled claim can be reinstated only by a subsequent amendment presenting the claim as a new claim with a new claim number.

3. Regarding **Claim 1**, Applicant changed from the original limitation "...(Gi-**i**, Gi-2,...)..." to the amended limitation "...(Gi-**I**, Gi-2,...)...". The Examiner interprets the change of the limitation as if the applicant intended to modify the limitation in the amended Claim 1.

4. Regarding **Claim 3**, Applicant inserted the limitation "and said set of geoindicators includes at least one subset of at least two geoindicators by expanding an one of said abbreviations". The Applicant adds in the claim terms "an" (includes strikethrough) and "abbreviations" in which neither term was part of the original claim 3. The Examiner interprets the limitation by omitting the term "an" and inserting the term "abbreviation" as if the applicant intended to modify the limitation in the amended Claim 3.

5. Regarding **Claim 8**, Applicant in line 6 of the amended claim has the term "an" with a strikethrough of the letter "n" of the term. Appropriate correction(s) is required.

6. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

Drawings

7. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description:

   a. Fig. 3 ref. "S303".

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR

1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

8. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

Specification

9. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

   a. The Applicant states "...S101 - **S307** in Figure..." in amended section pg. 4, [0014]. The Examiner interprets as "...S101 - **S107** in Figure...".

Appropriate correction is required.

10. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 and 3, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding **Claims 1** and **3**, Applicant claims "...other than street address or latitude and longitude..." which is not supported by the specification. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to provide the page(s) and line(s) in the specification and/or drawing(s) that support the claimed features in the instant application (last amendment) and review the subject matter (see pg. 3, lines 15-17,19-20).

Regarding **Claims 19-20**, Applicant claims "...in which said abbreviations are **selected** by said user and are **not limited** to a set selected by a **mobile communication system**" which is not supported by the specification. Applicant references the amendment pg. 4, amended paragraph [0014] as support for claims 19-20. According to the disclosure (see pg. 1, lines 5-6; pg. 1, line 20 - pg. 2, line 6; pg. 3, lines 10-12,15-21; amendment pg. 2-3, [0012]; Fig. 2), where the disclosure of the invention is a system for locating a mobile communication device in mobile commerce in which the abbreviations are created, matched, and/or mapped with information that is provided to the server that is part of the system. As shown in Figure 2 (see amendment pg. 3, [0013]), the mobile device and server are in mobile

commerce communicating in a mobile communication system. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to provide the page(s) and line(s) in the specification and/or drawing(s) that support the claimed features in the instant application (last amendment) and review the subject matter (see pg. 1, lines 5-6; pg. 1, line 20 - pg. 2, line 6; pg. 3, lines 10-12,15-21; amendment pg. 2-3, [0012-0013]; Fig. 2).

12. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

13. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2-3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2 recites the limitation "the mobile **commutation** device" in the 3rd line of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 3 recites the limitation "the mobile **commutation** device" in the 3rd line of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Regarding **Claims 2-3**, the applicant attempts to claim a "mobile **communication** device" in the independent **Claim 1** but the dependent claims 2-3 claims "the mobile **commutation** device". Due to the amending and inconsistency of the claims, the Examiner request the Applicant to use exact and clear terminology that is related to the invention of the instant amended application.

14. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Craport et al**. (hereinafter Craport) (**US 5,961,572**).

Regarding **Claim 1**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a handheld device (20) which reads on the claimed "mobile communication device" (see col. 11, lines 30-33; col. 12, lines 25-39; Fig. 1), where the hand-held device is referred to as a personal computer, comprising:

inputting a set of at least two geographic point description (e.g., landmark description, street name, zip codes, or intersection) which reads on the claimed "geo-indicators" (Gi-i, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) other than street address or latitude and longitude based on text (e.g., street name, zip codes, or intersection) by a user with the mobile communication device (20) (see col. 3, line 41 - col. 4, line 59; col. 14, lines 14-27, col. 15, lines 5-14,40-67; col. 14, line 66 - col. 15, line 15; col. 18, lines 7-20; Fig. 1 and 3A "ref. 302"), where the user can enter text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code to describe a geographic point that is geocoded by a geocoder to locate an address. For example, the intersection includes two street names for the point. Also, the latitude/longitude point can be used to locate an address. ;

transmitting the geo-indicators to a remote computer system (49) which read on the claimed "back end server" (see col. 13, line 45 - col. 14, line 30; col. 15, line 40 - col. 16, line 24), where the geo-indicators (e.g., intersection, landmark, street name, zip code, and/or latitude/longitude) are transmitted to the geographic libraries that are connected to the remote server (49) (see Fig. 1);

generating an address match candidate which reads on the claimed "set of candidate features" for each geo-indicator by applying geocoding which maps the set of geo-indicators to a geo-location based on a geographic point libraries (210) which read on the claimed "back end spatial database" (see col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 15, line 41 - col. 16, line 51; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Figs. 3A-3C), where the address match candidates (address, modified address, intersection, landmark, or zip code) are used to help determine the location;

deciding the final geo-location information by geoclustering the geographic coordinates (e.g., latitude, longitude) of the at least two members of the candidate feature set (see col. 16, lines 40-67; col. 17, lines 9-28; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Figs. 3A-3C), where the location is compared to the address match candidates (e.g., multiple address locations) to determine the location; and

transmitting the geo-location information to the mobile communication device (20) (see col. 11, lines 30-33; col. 16, lines 40-51; Figs. 3A-C,6-9), where the address match candidate is transmitted back to the GUI of the handheld device with the address location which would be inherent for the user to get the information relative to the current location.

Regarding **Claim 2**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 1, wherein the geo-indicators (Gi-1, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) are based on text inputted by the user with the mobile commutation device (20), Gi-j is an item selected from a group of items including: a street name, a building name, a postal code, a telephone number, and any combination of these (see col. 3, line 41 - col. 4, line 59; col. 15, lines 40-67; col. 14, line 66 - col. 15, line 15; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Fig. 1, 3A "ref. 302", and 4-11), where the text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code is provided in which the address is geocoded by a geocoder into a reference latitude/longitude point for comparing the location to the address match candidate.

Regarding **Claim 4**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 1, wherein said candidate feature set is a set of points determined from an item in a group of items including: a building name, a set of lines determined by a road name, a polygon determined by a postal code, a telephone number, and any combination of these (see col. 15, line 41 - col. 16, line 51; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27), where the address match candidate are candidates such address, modified address, landmark, intersection, or zip code.

Regarding **Claim 5**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 1, wherein said candidate feature set is labeled with a confidence level (see col. 16, line 40 - col. 17, line 28; col. 17, lines 29-62; Figs. 3A-C), where the address match candidate is compared with potential geographic locations in which the confidence level would be inherent.

Regarding **Claim 6**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 5, wherein the geometry relationship and confidence level is taken into account when geoclustering said candidate feature set (see col. 16, line 40 - col. 17, line 28; col. 17, line 29 - col. 18, line 6; col. 20, line 55 - col. 21, line 35; col. 27, line 46 - col. 28, line 40; Figs. 3A-C; 10-12), where the address match candidate (e.g., intersection, region, or area) is compared with potential geographic locations in which the confidence level would be inherent to determine location.

Regarding **Claim 7**, Craport discloses method for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 1, further comprising a step of feeding back a choice made by the user and/or adding an additional geo-indicator inputted by the user, in order to locate said position precisely (see col. 3, lines 40-49; col. 3, line 61 - col. 4, line 40; col. 11, lines 30-33; Figs. 3A-C), where the system provides an address match candidate that is transmitted back to the GUI of the handheld device with the address location of the user.

Regarding **Claim 8**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile commutation device (20), comprising:

a mobile communication device (20), for inputting a set of at least two geo-indicators (Gi-1, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) other than street address or latitude or longitude based on text (see col. 3, line 41 - col. 4, line 59; col. 14, lines 14-27, col. 15, lines 5-14,40-67; col. 14, line 66 - col. 15, line 15; col. 18, lines 7-20; Fig. 1 and 3A "ref. 302"), where the user can enter text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code to describe a geographic point that is geocoded by a geocoder to locate an address. For example, the intersection

includes two street names for the point. Also, the latitude/longitude point can be used to locate an address.

geocoder (208) which reads on the claimed "geo-location generating means", for generating a set of candidate features for each geo-indicator by applying geocoding which maps the set of geo-indicators to a geo-location based on a back end spatial database (210) (see col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 15, line 41 - col. 16, lines 51; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Figs. 3A-3C), where the address match candidates (address, modified address, intersection, landmark, or zip code) are used to help determine the location; and

application (36a) which reads on the claimed "clustering means", for deciding the final geo-location information by geoclustering the geographic coordinates (e.g., latitude, longitude) of at least two members of the candidate feature set (see col. 15, line 41 - col. 16, lines 51; col. 17, lines 9-28; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Figs. 2, 3A-C), where the application compares the address match candidate (e.g., multiple address locations) to determine the location.

Regarding **Claim 9**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 8, wherein said mobile communication device (20) is a hand-held device (20) which reads on the claimed "WAP phone or a PDA" (see col. 11, lines 31-40; col. 12, lines 20-31; Fig. 1), where the personal computer is a hand-held device.

Regarding **Claim 10**; Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 8, wherein the geo-indicators (Gi-1, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) based on text inputted by the user with the mobile commutation device (20), Gi-j is selected from the group of items including: a street name, a building name, a postal code, a

telephone number, and any combination of these (see col. 3, line 41 - col. 4, line 59; col. 15, lines 40-67; col. 14, line 66 - col. 15, line 15; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27; Fig. 1, 3A "ref. 302", and 4-11), where the text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code is provided in which the address is geocoded by a geocoder into a reference latitude/longitude point for comparing the location to the address match candidate.

Regarding **Claim 12**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 8, wherein said candidate feature set could be a set of points determined by a building name, a set of lines determined by a road name, or a polygon determined by a postal code (see col. 15, line 41 - col. 16, line 51; col. 18, line 57 - col. 19, line 27), where the address match candidate are candidates such address, modified address, landmark, intersection, or zip code.

Regarding **Claim 13**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 8, wherein said candidate feature set is labeled with a confidence level (see col. 16, line 40 - col. 17, line 28; col. 17, lines 29-62; Figs. 3A-C), where the address match candidate is compared with potential geographic locations in which the confidence level would be inherent.

Regarding **Claim 14**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 13, wherein the geometry relationship and confidence level is taken into account when geoclustering said candidate feature set (see col. 16, line 40 - col. 17, line 28; col. 17, line 29 - col. 18, line 6; col. 20, line 55 - col. 21, line 35; col. 27, line 46 - col. 28, line 40; Figs. 3A-C; 10-12), where the address match candidate

(e.g., intersection, region, or area) is compared with potential geographic locations in which the confidence level would be inherent to determine location.

Regarding **Claim 15**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device according to claim 8, further comprising a step of result feedback wherein a choice is made by the user or adding an additional geo-indicator inputted by the user in order to locate said position precisely (see col. 3, lines 40-49; col. 3, line 61 - col. 4, line 40; col. 11, lines 30-33; Figs. 3A-C), where the system provides an address match candidate that is transmitted back to the GUI of the handheld device with the address location of the user.

Regarding **Claim 16**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as set forth above in claim 1, in which the article of manufacture would be inherent.

Regarding **Claim 17**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as set forth above in claim 1, in which the program storage device would be inherent.

Regarding **Claim 18**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as set forth above in claim 8, in which the computer program product would be inherent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 11, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Craport et al**. (hereinafter Craport) **(US 5,961,572)** in view of **Hancock et al**. (hereinafter Hancock) **(US 6,295,502 B1)**.

Regarding **Claim 3**, Craport discloses a method for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 1, wherein the geo-indicators (Gi-1, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) are based on text inputted by the users with the mobile commutation device (20), at least some of said geoindicators Gi-j is selected from a group of a street name and/or a building name, a local code of a postal code, a telephone number, and any combination of these and said set of geoindicators includes at least one subset of at least two geoindicators (see col. 14, lines 7-35; col. 15, lines 40-67; col. 16, lines 3-7; col. 18, lines 7-20), where the text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code to describe a geographic point that is geocoded by a geocoder to locate an address. For example, the intersection includes two street names for the geographic point. Also, the latitude/longitude point can be used to locate an address. Craport fails to disclose having the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations. However, the examiner maintains that the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations was well known in the art, as taught by Hancock.

In the same field of endeavor, Hancock discloses the features group including an abbreviation (see col. 5, lines 53-60; col. 20, lines 21-39; Figs.12b-c and 13), where the system correlates latitude/longitude (geo-indicators) with the abbreviation of a city, address, restaurants, or buildings;

obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations (see col. 20, lines 32-39; col. 12, lines 35-42; col. 5, lines 53-61; col. 13, lines 9-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Craport and Hancock the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations, in order to allow users to use locational address (e.g., PLA or ULA) to minimize data entry, confusion, and ambiguity, as taught by Hancock (see col. 19, lines 42-47).

Regarding **Claim 11**, Craport discloses a system for locating position for a mobile communication device (20) according to claim 10, wherein the geo-indicators (Gi-1, Gi-2, . . . , Gi-n) based on text inputted by the users with the mobile commutation device (20), at least some of said geoindicators Gi-j are selected from a group of a street name and a building name, or the local code of a postal code and a telephone number and said set of geoindicators includes at least one subset of at least two geoindicators (see col. 14, lines 7-35; col. 15, lines 40-67; col. 16, lines 3-7; col. 18, lines 7-20), where the text such as the intersection, landmark, street name, and/or zip code to describe a geographic point that is geocoded by a geocoder to locate an address. For example, the intersection includes two street names for the geographic point. Also, the latitude/longitude point can be used to locate an address. Craport fails to disclose having the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by

expanding one of said abbreviations. However, the examiner maintains that the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations was well known in the art, as taught by Hancock.

Hancock further discloses the features group including an abbreviation (see col. 5, lines 53-60; col. 20, lines 21-39; Figs.12b-c and 13), where the system correlates latitude/longitude (geo-indicators) with the abbreviation of a city, address, restaurants, or buildings;

obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations (see col. 20, lines 32-39; col. 12, lines 35-42; col. 5, lines 53-61; col. 13, lines 9-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Craport and Hancock the features group including an abbreviation; obtained by expanding one of said abbreviations, in order to allow users to use locational address (e.g., PLA or ULA) to minimize data entry, confusion, and ambiguity, as taught by Hancock (see col. 19, lines 42-47).

Regarding **Claim 19**, Craport fails to disclose having the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system. However, the examiner maintains that the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system was well known in the art, as taught by Hancock.

Hancock further discloses the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system (see col. 8, line

59 - col. 9, line 17; pg. 25, lines 1-11; col. 20, lines 32-39; col. 12, lines 35-42; col. 5, lines 53-61; col. 13, lines 9-16; Figs.12b-c and 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Craport and Hancock the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system, in order to allow users to use locational address (e.g., PLA or ULA) to minimize data entry, confusion, and ambiguity, as taught by Hancock (see col. 19, lines 42-47).

Regarding **Claim 20**, Craport fails to disclose having the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system. However, the examiner maintains that the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system was well known in the art, as taught by Hancock.

Hancock further discloses the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system (see col. 8, line 59 - col. 9, line 17; pg. 25, lines 1-11; col. 20, lines 32-39; col. 12, lines 35-42; col. 5, lines 53-61; col. 13, lines 9-16; Figs.12b-c and 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Craport and Hancock the feature in which said abbreviations are selected by said user and are not limited to a set selected by a mobile communication system, in order to allow users to use locational address (e.g., PLA or

ULA) to minimize data entry, confusion, and ambiguity, as taught by Hancock (see col. 19, lines 42-47).

Response to Arguments

17. Applicant's arguments filed 25 September 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's arguments as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims and comments in this section).

18. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

a. Fig. 2 has reference "S201" which is not in specification.

b. The Applicant states "...final geo-.location..." on amendment pg. 4, [0013]. The Examiner suggests, for example, "...final geo-location...".

Appropriate correction is required.

19. Regarding the current amendment, the Applicant attempts to claim a "mobile **communication** device" in Claim 1 and a "mobile **commutation** device" in Claim 2 (see above). The Examiner interprets the claims and disclosure to relate to locating the position of a single device (i.e., mobile communication device). The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to show the connection of the "mobile communication device" and "mobile commutation device". The Applicant is advised to use consistent terminology that is related and connects the disclosure and claims as well as review other claims that may share similar defects.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

    a. DeLorme et al. (US 5,848,373) discloses a "Computer Aided Map Location System".

    b. Kepler (US 6,748,225 B1) discloses a "Method and System for the Determination of Location By Retail Signage and Other Readily Recognizable Landmarks".

21. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-8636. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WJD,JR
11 February 2005

CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER